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involved in an almost impenetrable obscurity. The problems are well stated and they form upon the whole an admirable basis for quiz-work.

In the pages of this magazine the reviewer has often expressed his conviction that an adequate knowledge of the state of a given branch of law at any time involves familiarity with its history and development in the past. It is believed that in order to study this history and development one must read the cases in chronological order and note the progress of the principle from case to case. If it is the function of a text-book to trace this progress and analyze the influences which have moulded the law in the past and which may, therefore, be expected to have some effect upon the development of the law in the future—if, in other words, a text-book should be the story of a growth and not the picture of a condition—then this book does not fulfil its function. All those, however, who share Mr. NORTON'S conception of what a text-book for students should be, and all those who, while differing from him, have not permitted their judgment to be warped by the existence of an honest difference of opinion, will recognize the undoubted merit of this book, and will appreciate the service which Mr. NORTON, in writing it, has rendered to the cause of legal education. G. W. P.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF INTEREST, AS APPLIED BY COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE TEXT OF THE GENERAL INTEREST STATUTES IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA. By SIDNEY PERLEY. Boston: Published by George B. Reed, 1893.

The foregoing, although a subject of comparatively small importance, is here discussed in an exhaustive treatise of some 400 odd pages. It would be no easy matter, indeed, to produce a decided case bearing in the slightest degree on the subject of interest which has not already been listed in the enormous number of cases which Mr. PERLEY has so laboriously digested for us.

We note as a peculiar space-saving device the citation of authorities without the names of the parties litigant, the numbers only of the volume and page being given. This practice is to be commended in this instance, for it lessens the bulk of the book considerably. It is unfortunate that the author saw fit to protract his discussion of interest allowed as damages to such length, as the reader becomes wearied with the repetition of well-established principles in the chapter on that branch of the subject. For example, we are told on pages 23, 28 and 30, that "interest as damages never begins to run until the debt is due and payable." Likewise on pages 48, 72 and 76, in regard to interest chargeable upon mixed trust funds. Mr. PERLEY is assuredly to be commended for the indefatigable research which he has bestowed upon every part of the treatise, but we are not prepared to say that the results obtained are commensurable with the labor involved in the preparation. The chapter headed "Usury" is well written, and the citations are more systematically arranged than in other portions of the volume.

A. D. L.